

The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

AUGUST 26, 1916



Frightfulness!

Democratic Donkey:

"Do you know what will happen if you use that key?—I shall be terribly
ANTAGONIZED."

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Tel. Main 5437

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Colors—Purple, White and Gold

OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
and of the National Woman's Party
Lafayette, Square, Washington, D. C.

AUGUST 26, 1916

Notes of the Week

Nevada Civic League to Work Only for Anthony Amendment

ANNOUNCEMENT was made at Colorado Springs on August 15 by Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the National Woman's Party, that the Nevada Women's Civic League, of which she is president, has severed its relations with the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The reason given for the withdrawal was the desire to work exclusively for the Anthony amendment.

Mrs. Hughes an Enthusiastic Convert to National Suffrage

MRS. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, wife of the Republican presidential nominee, said last week in California that she is entirely converted to the cause of national suffrage. "The suffrage question is indeed a big issue," she said. "You know, of course, where my sympathies are. The Governor has declared himself in favor of it, and I am in perfect accord with his views. Yes, I may say that I am a convert to its principles," she continued in response to a query. "I did not always believe in it. I did not think it timely or necessary; but my ideas have undergone a radical change."

"Men and women in many instances are concentrating on this argument the energy, power and influence that, brought to bear on other political issues, would result in immeasurable good."

Mrs. Hughes said that she had had a new impression of women's place in politics since going to the West, where it seems to be a matter of course, and where the unrest that characterizes the political situation in this matter in the East seems to be entirely absent.

"The rest of the country must come to the same decision as the West if the best interests of the nation are to be reached. I think," she added, "that women could be a great factor for political good, and I think that women can be counted on to work together for good."

Women Lawyers Organize to Work for Hughes

EIGHTY-SEVEN women lawyers are now officially enlisted in the fight for the Republican candidate, and the reason given for their stand is his endorsement of the federal suffrage amendment.

The following resolution was recently passed unanimously by the organization:

"That the Women Lawyers' Hughes Committee, composed of practising lawyers in the state of New York, do hereby endorse the

Honorable Charles Evans Hughes for President of the United States, believing he will advocate and exert his influence for the passage of the federal amendment conferring upon women full franchise and all civil and political rights.

"Wherefore we hereby offer to the National Republican Committee our services, desiring to lend our aid to Mr. Hughes, for 'we believe in the man who believes in us'."

National Parties to Organize Women's Vote

JAMES R. GARFIELD of Ohio is to have immediate charge of organizing women voters, in the twelve western states where women have the franchise, for Hughes and Fairbanks," is the announcement made from the Chicago headquarters of the National Republican Committee, August 18.

Coincident with this statement is an announcement of the appointment of Mrs. George Bass as chairman of the woman voters' bureau of the national Democratic campaign committee. Mrs. Bass was appointed through Senator Walsh of Montana.

"Senators and campaign managers of high and low degree are falling over each other in an effort to show their appreciation of the woman voters," says the *Chicago Herald*. "They are courted with an assiduity by the politically rich and the great which would have brought envy to the eyes of a lovely medieval princess."

Helping One's Self

WITH the name of Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge, whose husband was defeated for re-election on the Democratic ticket in the last congressional elections, first in the list of signers, a telegram was received by President Wilson last week from twenty-two Democratic women voters of Colorado, pledging him their support and protesting against the action of the suffragists in convention at Colorado Springs in voting to work against the President. The telegram adds:

"While we earnestly favor the immediate submission of the federal suffrage amendment, we are not willing to surrender our convictions on other issues before the country. We wish to express our approval by our votes of an administration which has accomplished so much for the welfare of the nation and which has preserved our country from the horrors and disasters of war."

The Billings (Montana) *Gazette* tersely comments on this action:

"In an effort to offset the effect of the action of the Woman's Party a delegation of Colorado Springs women wired an enthusiastic pledge of support to President Wilson. But they neg-

lected to add a postscript explaining that every one of them was the wife of a Democrat officeholder."

Senator Stone on Presidential "Interference" with Congress

DECLARING that if Mr. Hughes were elected he would use his influence to secure the passage of the federal suffrage amendment through Congress and would go as far as President Wilson had gone in influencing Congress to pass measures that he favored, Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, said to the members of that body (*Congressional Record*, page 15096):

"I have a vague sort of an opinion that if he (Mr. Hughes) should send for the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Cummins), or the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Borah), or the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Gallinger), or the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Penrose), and take him or them in that back room of the President's office or in the Blue Room in the White House, or take them out on the south portico where the fountains are playing and reflecting the starlight and moonlight, and where the flowers are smelling sweet, all enlivened by a little champagne and some fine cigars, to sit down there and talk it over, the environment would be far more seductive and probably far more effective—certainly as effective—as it would be in that hot little room in this building known as the President's Room. The difference would be this: that President Hughes would send for you to come to him and everyone of you would go, while our President, being more democratic, comes over here to talk with his own people on their own ground."

To this descriptive outburst Mr. Cummins answered, dryly:

"The Senator from Missouri describes this operation with such precision and such detail that I have no doubt he has seen it in performance."

"A Report to My Constituents"—Congressman McDermott of Illinois

AS the Representative in Congress from the fourth congressional district, I submit for the consideration of the people of that district a brief report of the legislation passed and acted upon by Congress at the last session. It is but right that I should acquaint the people of my district—"and so on to the length of more than three thousand words."

This is a document printed in the *Congressional Record* of August 18, page 15001, by Congressman James T. McDermott of Illinois, under the privilege of "Extension of Remarks." This record will undoubtedly be sent at government expense to every member of Mr. McDermott's constituency.

At least we must admire the gentleman's boldness. Most campaign documents are not so unmistakably captioned.

The National Woman's Party

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman

WHILE Europe's agony goes on relentlessly and some are moved to despair of human progress, one great quiet step forward is being made by the voting women of America.

At the initiative of the Congressional Union, that active body of suffragists who would have this question of political justice settled once for all by federal amendment, a convention was called in Chicago during the same week as the Republican and Progressive, and a new party formed, "The National Woman's Party." * * *

The importance of this new party can hardly be overestimated. It marks the passing forever, I hope, of the isolated helplessness of women. Among their many artificial disabilities none has been more mischievous in preventing progress than this isolation.

Human effectiveness comes in two ways, either by the high specialization which makes some one person indispensable, or by organization. Wherever women have had full freedom to specialize, as queens for instance, and as actors or singers, they have been as efficient as men; but specialized geniuses or world rulers are few, and no other lines have been open to women until lately. * * *

Aside from specialization, the power of the weak lies in organization. Not in numbers merely, but in organized numbers. Women were as numerous as men, sometimes more so; but helpless because disconnected. The very reason that they need the ballot is that they may act together, not singly.

Many have denied them this need, on the ground that their individual male relatives would protect them, which history disproves; or that men collectively would protect them, which is even less true; and further that if they did vote, they would only vote as their fathers and brothers and husbands did, thus multiplying the electorate without benefit to any one.

It has been flatly denied that women would ever organize as women, some holding that as a sex they were unable to stick together, and others that their interests could not be dissociated from those of men.

This new party disposes of both of these views; it is an organization of women, uniting to aid other women; and while its purpose is not in reality against the interests of men, it is but too visibly against their present willingness.

Here is an issue clearly defined; a movement in the evolution of democracy, proceeding slowly for many years against enormous difficulties and rushing forward, in a time of greater enlightenment, in those states which were most able to understand and free to move. Now the advance is being checked by a wall of "state rights." We are told that the way to get it is by states, one at a time; and to go on working. How long would the opponents of slavery have had to work to free the slaves—by states?

If this is a measure of justice, of right, of advantage, it should be advanced for the whole country. If it is not, it should not be advanced anywhere.

But there is a very solid reason for this cheerful willingness to relegate the suffrage workers to the old effort in individual states; namely the well-nigh insuperable difficulties of making such a charge in the state constitutions. * * *

The federal amendment would seem to be not only the right and logical way, not only the shortest and easiest way, but apparently the only way. It is worth working for.

On this decision, the Congressional Union bases its efforts, and seeks to use, not the old methods of petition—everlasting begging and pleading—but the method of applied power. It would be hard to find anything more inherently just and wise than for the women of each state, as fast as they are freed, to turn and help their less fortunate sisters.

Much objection has been made to the proposed method, that of withdrawing support from the administration which refuses them, on the ground that it involves "disloyalty" and "ingratitude" to individuals who have previously helped the cause.

This is shallow reasoning.

Personal loyalty belongs to personal relations, to monarchies where one lives or dies "for the King" and other tribal and feudal institutions with lords and chieftains.

Democracy demands loyalty to principles. The thoroughly well recognized political method of turning out that party which has not supported the right measures, takes no account of what individuals may have done. If organized women can establish this one thing, loyalty to principles—not to persons—they will have done good service to their country.

The best thing that can be hoped for the new party is that it will be joined in overwhelming numbers by the voting women, pledging themselves to stand firmly together and to vote as one against

the party which denies them justice, and then to have one or the other of our leading groups see the wisdom of the proposition and the power of that massed vote, and work to pass the needed federal amendment. Best of all if it could be done at once by the party in power, now, this summer, saving all the long labor and waste of continued work. * * *—*The Forerunner*, August, 1916.

Professor Beard on "Tactics and Explosives"

TO the "mobilization of women voters," Charles Beard, Professor of Politics in Columbia University, ascribes the recent amazing gains in the national suffrage movement.

This opinion Professor Beard stated in a letter to a suffragist "of the old school," who doubted the influence of the Woman's Party in securing the recognition of the suffrage issue by the national conventions in Chicago and St. Louis.

"Little could be done towards speedy and universal emancipation through the federal amendment until a certain number of the states were won for suffrage," Professor Beard wrote, in part.

"When, however, that number of states was won, the old non-partisan tactics, as abundantly proved by reference to the history of minorities in American politics, became not only obsolete, but in fact a hindrance to the cause. Non-partisanship is all right when you are dealing with referenda, but when dealing with responsible public bodies dominated by political parties that can be held responsible, non-partisanship is futile.

"What you say in effect is, 'Please approve woman suffrage; but if you do not see fit to do so, we shall ask the women of your party to vote for you just the same.' You may ask any seasoned politician what he thinks of appeals not backed by votes. Why have the vote, if mere 'influence' is enough? The very philosophy of woman suffrage and the history of American politics abundantly prove the futility of non-partisanship in dealing with responsible party leaders and legislative bodies.

"In my opinion all that was got at Chicago and St. Louis was got only because the politicians were afraid of the impending danger created by the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party,—namely that western women could not be non-partisan when the freedom of their sisters was at stake, but would vote for the party that gave the most promising assurances of quick and speedy emancipation.

"The National Association has been begging at the door of political conventions for many a year and absolutely without avail, simply because it wielded no instrument except woman's silent influence, which according to suffrage philosophy is not effective in political affairs. It was only when the women threatened to use their votes against the party that would not emancipate all women that suffrage was recognized by national parties. This seems to me so obvious that further argument is unnecessary.

"But if you want further proof that what was gained was gained through the threat of woman's partisanship, you may read the arguments before the Democratic convention, where the fact was frankly admitted that suffrage would have to be endorsed because of the menace of women's votes. What do you suppose won Lodge, Butler and the other anti-suffrage leaders in the Republican convention? The parade? If so, then you do not know these men as I do.

"Finally, the complete answer is in Hughes' acceptance and other speeches where he says nothing about the mere 'justice' of woman suffrage, but clearly warns his party followers of the impending partisan and feminist consolidation unless immediate suffrage is granted by way of the federal amendment. The editorials of the *Times*, even, pay tribute to the danger of the Woman's Party. The fact that all the antis are lined up with you on non-partisanship and state referenda is additional proof.

"My sole interest in the matter is that of a friend of suffrage and a student of politics. I knew nothing of the personnel of the Congressional Union or the National Association when the two policies were announced; but from my study of American politics, I was convinced, reluctantly and after long examination into the facts, that the time had come for political and partisan action, and that mere 'silent influence' was without avail in dealing with responsible elected party officers.

"For these reasons, I firmly believe that the gains at Chicago and at St. Louis, and at Carnegie Hall, were immediately due to the Woman's Party threat to mobilize women voters.

"You say that you represent 97 per cent of the woman suffragists. That may be true, but it would have required only 35 voters in the 1912 Nevada congressional election to turn the scale. It is not mere numbers that count in war or politics; it is tactics and explosives.***"

SUFFRAGE IN NATIONAL POLITICS

Hughes' Stand on Suffrage Wins the West

GOVERNOR HUGHES is now in the third week of his great swing around the circle of the suffrage states. Everywhere he goes, he is greeted by women enthusiastic over the declaration of the candidate in favor of their national enfranchisement. Every audience contains at least as many women as men, and they are keenly interested.

"On arriving here at noon today (San Francisco, August 18)," says the *New York Tribune*, "Mr. Hughes was given another evidence of the manner in which his candidacy is being supported by the women voters in all the states in which equal suffrage obtains. A delegation of women met him at the Oakland Ferry and escorted him to the Palace Hotel.

"A meeting had been scheduled for the afternoon at the hotel; but the building overflowed with suffragists, who struggled to hear or even see the man they expect to aid in the extension of the voting privilege to their sisters in other states."

"There were women to the right of him, women to the left of him, women in front of him—a solid, immovable mass of them that would have died on the spot rather than give up their chairs, that they knew the solid mass packed to the straining walls were just waiting to snatch from under them the moment they got the chance," writes Helen Dare in the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

"And there were women behind him; so that he was, as the song says, 'all surrounded,' and, as it were, at their mercy.

"If Governor Hughes—or any one else—ever entertained any doubts as to women's interest in politics and public affairs (or the Republican nominee for President), the gathering in the Palm Court of the Palace must have dispelled them.

"When finally they did get in, they filled the Palm Court to capacity, and if another one had tried to squeeze in, something certainly would have had to give. They sat on all the chairs, on the tables reserved for the press (whose representatives discreetly surrendered them at an ominous creaking); they sat on the floor before the platform, and they also sat . . . along the edge of the platform, where they could get 'a good look' at our next President.

"Altogether, it was the women's hour."

"In his address to those who succeeded in crowding into the hotel parlors," says the *New York Tribune*, "Mr. Hughes went further in his remarks favoring equal suffrage than he has in any of his previous speeches. In addition to repeating his original statement, in which he came out for votes for women in New York, he made a declaration accepted by the women here as indicating that he would be an active ally to their cause.

"I deprecate opposition to this, a movement that I believe cannot fail to be ultimately successful," said Mr. Hughes, "Therefore I shall do what I can to overcome such opposition. I feel that the delay and agitation, which are sure to accompany the seeking of votes by women, will tend to be detrimental to our national political life and that the question has been settled by the entire country, and that it should be accepted as a fact that women and men, as fellow-citizens, are to take part in the government of the land."

"That means that Mr. Hughes is going to help us in extending suffrage," said Mrs. Krebs. "That statement can mean nothing else. Mr. Hughes says he is going to overcome opposition to equal suffrage as rapidly as he can, which means that he is going to aid us in every way he can. That ought to answer all the questions that have been put up to him concerning his action on this subject if elected President."

"Women in California appear to believe that the attitude of a presidential candidate on the suffrage question is far more important than his attitude on war. For that reason, it is predicted that the Wilson slogan, based on keeping the nation out of war, will not carry as much weight here as it is expected it will in some of the northwestern states."

While Justice Hughes was having luncheon with the Commonwealth Club, Mrs. Hughes lunched informally with a few of the women

she had met since her arrival, among whom were Mrs. Abbie E. Krebs, Mrs. William H. Crocker and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, vice-chairman of the Woman's Party.

"Don't Antagonize Us," Say Democrats

SOLEMN warnings" are now being delivered to women by one representative after another of the present Democratic administration. Their unanimity of opinion and expression on this matter clearly indicate that they are acting as spokesmen of their party in an effort to intimidate the women of the nation.

On August 16, Secretary Daniels, according to the *Chicago Herald*, gave suffrage leaders a solemn warning to "keep out of the present campaign and refrain from opposing the re-election of President Wilson." If the women defeated President Wilson, Secretary Daniels intimated broadly, the Democratic members in Congress would oppose suffrage in Congress; and should it pass Congress in spite of them, would oppose it in the southern states at the ratification stage.

Senator Lewis made this same threat last week to a Democratic woman visiting him at the Capitol.

Senator Owen flourished it in a recent interview with Miss Maud Younger; and Senator Thomas, of Colorado, sounded it on the floor of the Senate on August 21. Mr. Heflin, of Alabama, took up the same line of Democratic defense in a conversation with Miss Younger on August 22.

The Democrats are driven to the desperate expedient of bullying women to check their just resentment of the bad Democratic record on suffrage.

Women are remaining perfectly placid in the face of the "implied threat," as the *Herald* calls it. If the Democratic party opposes suffrage in Congress in case of their defeat next November, they will be doing no more than they are already doing; and they will be less powerful to harm women than they are under the present circumstances.

As a matter of fact, a clear proof that the Democratic or any other party will lose votes by opposing woman suffrage will usher in a new era of fair and courteous dealing for suffrage in Congress.

All Parties Solicit Support of Woman's Party

NOTHING showed more clearly the power of the Woman's Party than the efforts made at its conference at Colorado Springs by members of other parties to influence its resolutions in their favor. Representatives of the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist parties appeared in turn before the resolutions committee of the Woman's Party, asking for the endorsement of their various candidates. The secretary of the Prohibition party sent a long telegram, urging the Woman's Party to support their nominee.

The committee met on Friday afternoon, from twelve till four o'clock, in the Rose Room of the Antlers Hotel.

Miss Anna McGee, of Denver, spoke before the committee as a member of the National Socialist party.

Miss Elizabeth Reed spoke for the National Hughes Alliance, of which Miss Frances Kellor is chairman.

Miss Alice Carpenter, secretary of the New York City Committee of the Hughes Alliance, dashed off from New York with Miss Helen Todd to Colorado Springs, to speak before the Woman's Party resolutions committee. Miss Carpenter was in Colorado Springs just seven hours. "We worked, that seven hours," she said when she reached New York again.

Mrs. Ellis Meredith, of Denver, spoke unofficially as a member of the Democratic party, urging that no action be taken against the Democrats. "She made an able but vain appeal," said the *Colorado Springs Gazette*, August 12, "for mercy for the President."

At the close of the conference on August 12, Mrs. Meredith wired Democratic headquarters of the strength of the movement for national suffrage in the West, and the necessity of allaying the agitation by favorable action on the Anthony amendment.

Hughes and the Suffrage Cause

BY MANTHA HART



A gleam of hatpins flashing in the sun
Wherever happy women hear the news,—
And, east and west, we see them one, by one,
All taking off their hats to Mr. Hughes!

Des Moines (Iowa) Evening Tribune, August 9, 1916

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 84. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Democratic Excuses

APOLOGISTS for the Democratic party are now saying in chorus that it ought not to be held responsible for failure to pass the federal amendment. They contend that a two-thirds' vote in both houses is necessary for favorable action on a constitutional amendment; and the Democrats have not got a two thirds' majority.

It is highly encouraging to see that the party in power realizes the necessity for taking the defensive; their defense, however, is pretty poor.

In 1913 and 1914 the Democratic party had a two-thirds' majority in the House of Representatives; and they used this extraordinary power to block all action in the House until after the 1914 election. When the vote was finally forced in the lower House, more than two-thirds of the Democratic membership voted *against* the suffrage amendment, reducing the vote to such a point that it could not have been passed if every member of every other party had been present and voted "aye."

The Progressive party voted almost unanimously for woman suffrage; while two-thirds of the Republican party voted in favor of the amendment.

Now, when the Democrats have a reduced majority in the Senate and House, they cry out that they cannot put the amendment through Congress.

While it is true that they cannot now pass it all by themselves, they could give it more support than any other political factor in the nation. They could expedite its passage through committee. By giving the amendment a party endorsement, they could influence the opinion of many Congressmen, and could deliver in its favor the biggest vote of any group in Congress.

As a matter of fact, they have done everything in their power to hurt and injure the bill. Instead of declaring for it, Mr. Wilson has repeatedly and publicly declared against it and thus influenced many men to oppose it.

The Democratic party, moreover, could report the suffrage amendment from the Judiciary Committee to the House for action. In committee they need only a majority for favorable action, and they have a majority there. Instead of reporting the measure, however, the Judiciary Committee has abominably misused its power by refusing to allow its members to vote on the question of whether the suffrage amendment, considered alone, should be reported or not. In the face of this hostility to woman suffrage, it is absurd for the Democratic party to plead that they cannot command all the votes necessary to pass it.

One thing the Democratic party may be sure of—we are not asking them to deliver more votes than they have. We are only asking them to put their strength, which is enormous, behind the federal suffrage amendment and do their best to secure its passage through Congress. If they support it and Republicans oppose it, another situation will be created. They at least will be clear of blame.

As a matter of fact, there are a number of independent votes in the House and Senate, outside the Democratic party, which would support woman suffrage; and would give it, if it were endorsed by the party in power, a splendid chance of success. Republican Congressmen from the suffrage states could also be counted upon to support the measure.

It is not necessary, as we know, for the suffrage amendment to secure a two-thirds' vote of the entire membership of the House and Senate; only a two-thirds' vote of the members present. In 1914 the suffrage amendment failed by only eleven votes of securing the necessary two-thirds' majority in the Senate. Only twenty-seven per cent of the Democrats in the Senate voted for the measure. If the majority of the Democratic Senators had voted for suffrage instead of against it, eleven extra votes could certainly have been secured.

The old school-boy's excuse, "I couldn't help it!" will not deceive the great public earnestly interested in the establishment of equal suffrage.

Putting Suffrage First

PERHAPS because they despair of justifying their record on suffrage, Democratic politicians are appealing to women to "ignore" it.

"Other issues are more important," they say. "Do not divide on sex lines," is another piece of benevolent advice.

"To choose between parties on the suffrage issue alone is narrow," women working for political freedom are told.

Women are not concentrating on the suffrage issue from choice, but from the bitterest political necessity.

Politicians, who have banded against suffrage for so long, indifferent to a plea for justice, force women who wish to attain suffrage to vote on that issue.

If they do not do so, suffrage will cease to be a political factor altogether; and Congressmen will laugh to scorn, as they have done for over half a century, the arguments and the appeals of the noblest women in the country.

If politicians hate to see women politically divided on sex lines, they must remove sex injustices from politics.

Million Billboards to Carry Call of Women to Nation's Voters

A MILLION billboards throughout the United States are to be made the mighty trumpeters calling upon all voters, particularly the 4,000,000 western women voters, to "put out of power the party that opposes nation-wide suffrage for women."

No western congressmen, it was said, would be able to go home without seeing signs everywhere along the railroads, on the sides of buildings, across the streets and elsewhere, asking voters to grant justice to women. When the congressman steps off the train at his home station he will be greeted with a life-sized picture of the "girl of the Woman's Party," made famous by the cartoons in THE SUFFRAGIST of Mrs. Nina E. Allender. The purple, white and gold of the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party will give rich color and beauty to the posters, big and small, which are to be placed at every advantageous point. The "Suffragist girl" painted on large wooden signs will stand in numerous places on mountain, plain and prairie.

The only way in which a congressman can reach the quiet of his own domicile without seeing hundreds of these signs, it was said, would be by sleeping all the way home and then scooting up back alleys and over garden walls.

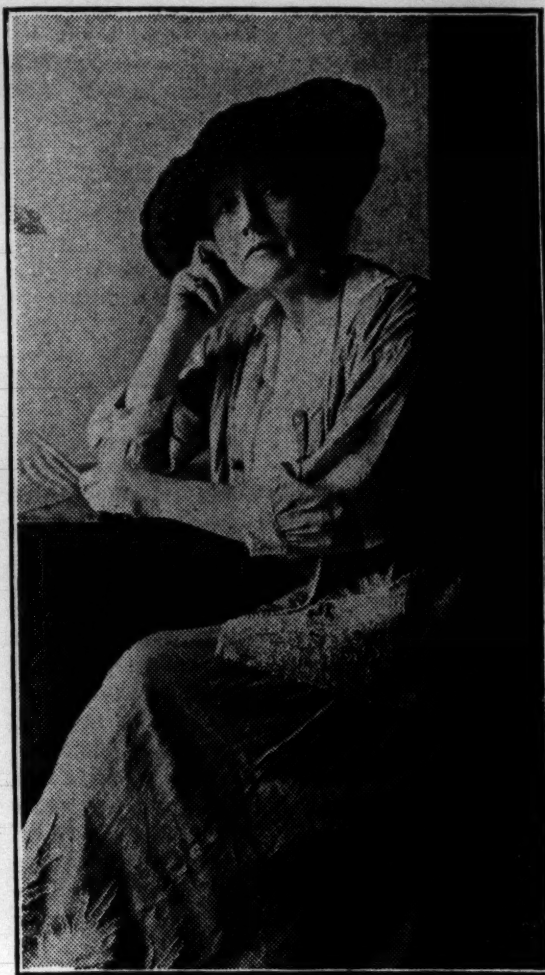
The women of the Woman's Party are coining their enthusiasm into epigrammatic phrases to be used in this big billboard campaign.

Miss Ada Flatman left Washington for New York in the beginning of the week to make a plan for spreading Woman's Party posters through the twelve suffrage states. Later she will make her headquarters in Chicago and direct the billboard campaign from there.

Woman's Party First in the Field

Following the conference of state and national officers of the Woman's Party at Colorado Springs on August 12, organizers have been despatched to each of the equal suffrage states.

While other parties are awaiting the results of the primaries and looking



Miss S. Ada Flatman

In charge of the bill-board campaign of the Woman's Party

about for organizers, the Woman's Party is already in the field.

All its representatives are trained organizers, many of long experience.

Miss Stevens, chairman of the organization department of the Congressional Union, has campaigned all the way from Maine to Arizona. Miss Vernon, secretary of the Woman's Party, and one of the pioneers in Congressional Union work, has seen service in Delaware, Rhode Island, Kansas, Colorado and Nevada and other states. Miss Hill, field secretary for the central states, is another able woman, with a record of brilliant work behind her in Illinois, North Dakota, Indiana, Colorado and elsewhere. Every one of these field workers has had experience in the kind of political work in which they are now engaged. Their present mission is no "hit or miss" proposition; there is no doubt as to the quality and the thoroughness of the work which they will perform in organizing the suffrage states for the coming campaign.

These organizers have already been assigned to their various states.

In Nevada, Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, Miss Mabel Vernon, and Miss Alice Henkle will be in charge; in Montana, Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. Edith Barriger, Miss Clara Louise Rowe, and Mrs. W. D. Ascoug; in Wyoming, Miss Margery Ross and Miss Maud Younger; in Arizona, Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, Miss Iris Calderhead and Miss Vivian Pierce; in Kansas, Miss Kathleen Taylor, Miss Katharine Morey, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who will speak during the campaign; in Utah, Miss Jane Pincus and Miss Emily Perry; in Idaho, Mrs. A. C. Muhse and Miss Eleanor Barker; in Colorado, Miss Elsie Hill, Miss Ella Riegel, Miss Rose Winslow, and

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles; in California, Miss Doris Stevens, Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, Miss Hazel Hunkins; and Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, who will give their services as speakers; in Washington, Miss Julia Hurlbut and Miss Agnes Campbell; in Oregon, Miss Margaret Whittemore and Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall; in Illinois, Miss Sara C. Grant, Miss Frances Frothingham, Mrs. Benton Mackaye, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, and Miss Virginia Arnold.

Suffrage Debate in the Senate

ON August 21, Senator Thomas of Colorado (Democrat) made a speech in the Senate on "suffrage as a partisan issue." The bulk of this speech was devoted to the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. The Congressional Union, it is evident, looms large in the mind of Senator Thomas, and his attacks upon it are in the good old-fashioned political style.

The main points made by Senator Thomas against the Congressional Union are that it is entirely powerless; that it is wicked; and that it is Republican.

Senator Thomas' speech started an interesting debate on suffrage covering eight pages of the *Record*. If the time spent on attacking the Congressional Union had been devoted to a consideration of the merits of the suffrage amendment, its progress in the Senate could have been considerably furthered.

SENATOR PITTMAN (Democrat) now appealing, as an ardent believer in suffrage, for the support of women in Nevada, attacked Mr. Hughes for his lack of "sincerity" in endorsing the Anthony amendment.

The debate brought out the facts that Senator Pittman voted against the Anthony amendment in 1914, now believes in it, does not direct a word of criticism against President Wilson for opposing it, and charges Mr. Hughes with "insincerity" when he indorses the amendment of which Senator Pittman is so great a friend.

"Today Mr. Hughes, the candidate of the Republican party * * *," said Senator Pittman (page 15094), "is threatening openly throughout this country to use his name, the power that his opinion may have, to coerce the Republican party into voting for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, or his declarations are a fraud and a deception."

HOWEVER, Senator Stone of Missouri (Democrat) impatiently dismissed this argument.

"These women know, as well as we," said Senator Stone (page 15096), "that the power and influence of the President of the United States is very great. I have been here in the two Houses of Congress for many years under a good many Presidents—from Cleveland's first administration down to now—and I know about these matters. What is the use of our evading and trying to fool ourselves or anybody else? The President of the United States is looked to to lead the way in carrying forward the constructive policies of his party. Do these women, who are flocking to the standard of Mr. Hughes because of what he has said, expect him to sit in the White House with his lips closed because of a delicate apprehension that if he said a word to the Senator from Iowa or the Senator from Pennsylvania it might be thought he was intruding upon forbidden ground? You know better than that; you know these women expect and that you expect and that he expects, if he is dealing squarely, fairly, and honestly with these people, to use his influence as the Chief Executive to promote the thing he favors. If that be not true, he is a weakling and unfit to be the President of the United States."

DEMOCRATIC PRESS ASSAILS WOMAN'S PARTY

Women Bosses

THE biggest undertaking in bossism ever proposed in this country is the plan of the managers of the new Woman's Party to deliver 4,000,000 votes in 12 suffrage states to the presidential candidate who makes the most attractive bid.—*New York World*.

2,000,000 Women's Votes For Sale?

IT is the theory of the bosses of the National Woman's Party that they have the votes of 2,000,000 women to sell to the highest bidder. * * *

We shall not discuss the political morality of that transaction at this time. It seems to differ in no way from the method by which political bosses secure the vice vote in certain cities and by which a Hannaized Republican party obtained the solid support of Wall Street. It is simply traffic in government.

If 2,000,000 women voters can be delivered by their petticoated bosses through such a corrupt bargain, these women are not fit to vote and ought to be disfranchised. The morality of American politics is low enough without having it further debauched by the sale of a *sex en masse*.—*New York World*.

Chaos Come Again

THE women bosses, who have now obtained the co-operation of Mr. Hughes in their vicious political undertaking, boast that they have 4,000,000 women voters who will work as a unit to defeat President Wilson and the Democratic party unless this amendment is jammed through Congress. If they have, so much the more reason why the amendment should be smothered. There can be no stability of government, no security of government, if 4,000,000 votes can be used as an instrument of blackmail in compelling amendments to the constitution of the United States whenever a few bosses of either sex so determine.—*New York World*.

Bold About It

IF the entrance of woman into politics is to be followed by such practices as those we have observed recently, as well as in the past, it will be a thing to be deplored.

Take, for example, the telegram sent to President Wilson from the officers of the National Woman's Party on Saturday last, telling him that there was still a week remaining before the meeting of their national conference, and suggesting that he could secure the submission of the national suffrage amendment by Congress to the states. "Unceasing opposition," says the telegram, "is pledged to all who oppose" national woman suffrage.

No political hessian or boss ever uttered a bolder and flatter threat. It is shameless in its impertinence and is plainly and distinctly an effort to coerce the President into attempting the impossible in urging Congress to pass such a resolution.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer*.

A Party of Leaders

THE first national conference of the mysterious Woman's Party is in solemn session at Colorado Springs. "The party will place no ticket in the field," says its chairman. "The leaders agree," a dispatch from the seat of council tells us, "that the best plan to get the passage of the (woman suffrage) amendment is to throw

their support to the party most favorable." Is the Woman's Party all leaders? Has it any followers? Is it anything more than a delightfully busy and magniloquent coterie?—*New York Times*.

The Hughes Comedy

THERE is a fine atmosphere of arrangement to the comedy. A week or two before the Carnegie Hall meeting, some of the pythones of the Woman's Party were predicting the happy ending. * * *

If he had confined his remarks to the expression of his opinion that woman suffrage is inevitable on economic grounds, nobody would have a right to complain. It is his assumption of sex solidarity, so insulting to the intelligence of suffragists, that makes so many readers of his speech to the Roosevelt Woman's League doubt his judgment or his candor, or both. * * *

If Mr. Hughes is duped by a mythical solidarity of woman suffragists "in the twelve suffrage states," if he wishes to concede woman suffrage because he believes its advocates so incredibly foolish and unpatriotic as to sacrifice or neglect the safety and interest of their country for that, if he accepts an error or calumny, indignantly denied by the responsible and thoughtful advocates of votes for women, he is an innocent whom it would be dangerous to make President. If, as his supporters joyously proclaim, his purpose was to outgeneral Wilson, make a bid for the fictitious "4,000,000" woman voters, sex-solid, as the dream goes, in the suffrage states, and for the support of the Woman's Party, so powerful in proclamation, what must be the effect of his course upon the independents who will decide this election?—*New York Times*.

Foolish Women

AS a bit of political strategy nothing can be imagined more foolish than the action of the so-called National Woman's Party, whose self-appointed leaders met at Colorado Springs, in deciding to oppose the re-election of President Wilson and to give such little strength as the party commands to ex-Governor Hughes, the Republican candidate. * * *

Perhaps it is attaching too much importance to these misguided women, who are novices in politics, to point out that it is the extreme of folly to arouse the antagonism of one of the great political parties by opposing it in a presidential campaign. * * *

These politicians in petticoats should certainly know that there are 16 southern states that, for purely local reasons, are strongly opposed to extending the suffrage to women. Of the remaining 32 states, the Democrats control at a low estimate fully a third, so that of the total number they have one-half on their side. What political idiocy it is, then, to array such a powerful organization in opposition through threats of seeking to defeat in the few sparsely populated states where women now vote! The probability is that the National Woman's Party is a fiction, and is confined to the few persons who met at Colorado Springs. If it represented the serious views of any large number of women seeking the franchise, it would show that they have little gumption in political matters and little fitness for casting a ballot.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Political Courage

THE President believes the importance of the woman suffrage issue has been exaggerated. The whole agitation was begun by the professional suffragists, who threatened to

manipulate the vote of the states where women already exercise the right of franchise. Mr. Wilson doesn't believe the women in the states which have obtained the ballot care very much about the agitation outside of their own states. If they are the independent voters which champions of the suffrage movement claim for the feminine sex, the women, he thinks, will register their judgments on election day on the issues of the campaign as a whole. * * *

There is, on the whole, cause for congratulation that Mr. Wilson is regaining his old-time courage in standing by his convictions, no matter what the political consequences. It may be disappointing to ardent advocates of woman suffrage; but the President's action of to-day—his announcement through Secretary Tumulty—that he would not be stampeded into a change of mind—has the ring of sincerity, something that is frequently fugitive in political campaigns.—*New York Evening Post*.

"Herding" Those 4,000,000 Women Voters

MISS MARTIN is presumptuous in believing that the 4,000,000 women who are voters could be herded into the Progressive party or into the Prohibition party, just because the Democratic party or the Republican party refused to concede the doctrine of national suffrage. There are problems which are being settled by the Democratic party or by the Republican party before the nation right now of far more importance than any of the platform declarations of the Progressives or Prohibitionists.

For those women to chase blindly off for the chimera which the national party holds out to them, to disregard those greater and graver issues of internationalism that are being encountered daily by the Wilson administration, would be not only political suicide, but dangerously near threatening the national existence.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat*.

Suffrage "Intruding" on Preparedness

THE intrusion of this question into national politics and elections cannot fail to result in much mischief, and serve no good purpose.

Already it has distracted the attention of a host of women voters from such pressing and vital questions of the day as preparedness.

And what a calamity for the country it would be to have all other issues—with the choice of Congressmen, United States Senators and even of the President—turn upon this question of votes for women, to the virtual exclusion of matters involving the peace and prosperity—aye, even the very fate of the nation.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Bee*.

That Settles It

AFTER due consideration the *Bee* long since expressed the opinion that the woman suffrage issue should be left entirely to the states severally. And it sees no reason to change that view.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Bee*.

REPUBLICAN PAPERS FOR SUFFRAGE AND FEDERAL ACTION

"Woman Bosses" and the Suffrage Vote

IF any one has any doubt about the extent and the force of the blow administered to Democratic hopes of success in November by Mr. Hughes' straightforward and unequivocal espousal of the cause of woman suffrage, he has only to note the angry outcries of pained surprise and protest from President Wilson's partisans. The New York World in particular can hardly contain itself; and, acting on the principle advocated by the lawyer who, having a bad case, indulged in violent abuse of his opponents, it is venting its wrath and disappointment upon the women. It talks of the "woman bosses" as a new menace in American politics, intimates that Mr. Hughes has been intimidated into giving his support of suffrage for women, and looks with grave forebodings upon the proposed invasion of the sacred rights of the states by an amendment to the federal constitution extending the franchise to women.

The real trouble is not the peril to which "states' rights" are supposed to be exposed, but the fear that the votes of the women in the states where they already enjoy the franchise may turn the balance at the coming election and decide the issue. * * *

It has been found that the women divide on general political and social issues about on the same lines that the men do; but it is absurd and insincere to insist that on the one vital issue of their own enfranchisement they ought not to act together for the attainment of their end! * * *

However much the opponents of the franchise for women may regret the fact, they cannot turn back the hands of the clock; and the existing inequality in the voting power of the states will be a source of uncertainty and trouble so long as it exists. This the World knows full well, but because the lines have been drawn unfavorably to its own political program it has created the bugaboo of the "woman bosses," an invention that will frighten nobody but will instead add to midsummer gayety.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Suffragists Noticed These Days!

IF the advocates of woman suffrage have not yet won the brilliant success that their energy deserves, they can at least find satisfaction in the evidence that they are making more of a stir at this presidential campaign than they have ever managed to create before. The Republican party is preening itself complacently in the sunshine of their favor, while the Democrats protest, a trifle too loudly for credence, that the loss of the suffrage support can mean nothing to them.—Wilmington (Del.) Star.

Action of Woman's Party

THE action of the Woman's Party in convention at Colorado Springs, in determining to support the Republican nominees for all national offices because of the President's refusal to follow Mr. Hughes' lead in indorsing suffrage by constitutional amendment and his determination to abide by his party platform in desiring this

to be brought about by independent action of the several states, aroused much comment.

The Indianapolis Star thinks the action of this organization is "causing the Democrats much worry," and predicts that it will have decisive results in the suffrage states; and this opinion is held by a considerable number of Republican journals, including the Philadelphia Ledger, New York Tribune, Boston Herald, St. Louis Globe-Democrat and Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

The Democratic press, as a rule, denominates the action of the convention as "ridiculous," the Philadelphia Record saying that "as a bit of political strategy nothing can be imagined more foolish."

The New York World inquires, if this convention really represents the woman voters, whether "2,000,000 women's votes are for sale," and denounces the convention as a body of "petticoated bosses" who seek to make a "corrupt bargain." The World concludes that if the women generally adopt these methods they are proving their unfitness for the ballot, but asserts that this is not the case. * * * Similar opinions are held by the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Grand Rapids News, New York Times and Springfield Republican.—Chicago Herald.

Mr. Hughes' Critics

OLD supporters of Mr. Hughes, who for partisan reasons have foresworn their allegiance, are indulging themselves in midsummer campaigning of an unusually amusing sort.

In the Times, for example, appears this morning a solid column and more of ominous inferences concerning the decline of his intellect and moral character. This saddening diagnosis is based on Mr. Hughes' remarks concerning woman suffrage.—New York Globe.

The Women's Vote Next November

IN all the states where women vote, the Republican party, united with the Progressives, have a clear majority, as shown by the last presidential vote. The women's vote in these states, added to the Republican vote, will make the Republican majority much more decisive, and probably insure the defeat of some Democratic Congressmen who might otherwise get through.

The earnestness and determination shown by the equal suffragists is a guarantee of their ultimate success. Their stand in relation to the presidential candidate is logical and business-like. They not only want the vote, but they intend to use that vote to get other things they want, which in the present instance is the defeat of President Wilson.—Philadelphia Press.

Suffragists Commend Hughes

MANY votes for Charles E. Hughes were unquestionably made yesterday when the National Woman's Party approved of his stand in favor of suffrage and decided to oppose President Wilson in the twelve states where women will exercise the franchise next November.—Philadelphia Evening Telegram.

Mr. Hughes and the Women

IN his Carnegie hall speech, Mr. Hughes announced his support of woman suffrage. The next day, in his Hotel Astor speech to some New York women, he announced his personal approval of the method by which the women seek to get the ballot, namely, by amendment of the federal constitution. In giving his reasons for his attitude, Mr. Hughes said some of the sanest things that have ever been said by a political personage on this issue.—Detroit News.

Hughes for Suffrage

MR. HUGHES, in his addendum to his speech of acceptance, comes "all the way across" on the equal suffrage question. * * *

The courage and directness of his action on this issue are in contrast to the evasion of Mr. Wilson and are most decidedly reminiscent of Governor Hughes of New York at his best.—Chicago Evening Post.

Mr. Hughes on Suffrage

MR. HUGHES took the wise and the right course in declaring as he did. The question of woman suffrage is a federal question. Left to the states, it would be years before it could be settled, years of agitation and bitterness, which would work to the detriment of the country as a whole. Submitted to the nation, the question would be decided within a comparatively short time. Manifestly, it is a matter to be submitted to all the people at once, and Governor Hughes has done the right thing in so declaring.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

The Issue is Clean Cut

IN view of the position taken by the Republican platform in favor of suffrage, its indorsement by the party's presidential nominee, and his further declaration that he is in favor of the proposed amendment to the federal constitution granting woman the franchise, there is nothing that the newly organized Woman's Party can consistently do but throw its support to Mr. Hughes.—Billings (Mont.) Gazette.

Mr. Hughes and Federal Suffrage

MR. HUGHES has spoken the most important word in politics since the Declaration of Independence. * * *

The acid test is now applied to the woman vote. How will it react? We believe that the solidarity of the woman vote will be the surprise in this election. * * *

If the strength of this vote can be measured by the indignation of the women of this nation because of the manner in which President Wilson and the Democratic Congress have treated this great issue, there can be no doubt that Mr. Hughes will have the immortal honor of signing the most important political document in our history since the Declaration of Independence.—Chicago Post.

Campaign Against Democrats in the Suffrage States

THE National Woman's Party has lost no time in beginning the work it decided upon at the Colorado Springs conference when it "pledged its best efforts to the defeat of the Democratic party." From the reports of organizers and the mass of newspaper clippings which are pouring in at national headquarters with every mail, it would seem that the campaign is in full swing.

Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the National Woman's Party, arrived in Chicago immediately after the Colorado Springs conference, and took charge of the headquarters there. The National Woman's Party will have branch headquarters in each equal suffrage state, but they will each be directed from the Chicago office where all activity will center.

Illinois and Kansas Women Vote for President

A rumor has been spread throughout the states of Illinois and Kansas that women will not be allowed to vote for presidential electors. In Illinois the right to vote for delegates to the political conventions was taken from the women by a decision of the state supreme court, and this action furnished ground, no doubt, for the rumor, which has been circulated broadcast.

Many newspapers and political organizations are taking the matter up, and refuting the statement. An editorial in the *Chicago Post*, a Republican paper, of August 18, quotes the law which gave Illinois women the presidential vote, and asserts that its constitutionality has been upheld by the supreme court of Illinois.

In Kansas the newspapers gave statements from well-known lawyers and politicians that the rumor was utterly untrue.

To Defeat Congressman Taylor

Most of the National Woman's Party organizers are busy completing state, county, congressional district, and precinct organizations. They are waiting for the results of primaries to be announced before campaigns against Democratic candidates for national offices are begun. The first of these campaigns to be started is in Colorado, where a Democratic Congressman, Edward T. Taylor, is a candidate for re-election from the fourth congressional district. Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson has charge of this campaign.

In Mesa County, Colorado, the opening gun was fired at an organization meeting of members last week, when the newly formed group of the Woman's Party, amid scenes of great enthusiasm, elected their officers, pledged themselves to hold suffrage before the interests of all political parties in November, and sent a letter to Congressman Taylor urging him to see the President immediately in the interest of the federal suffrage amendment, and warning him that they intended to use their voting strength to win federal suffrage for all women.

The *Grand Junction Daily News* report of the meeting says:

"If the enthusiasm prevailing at the organization conference of the Woman's Party of the fourth congressional district was any indication of the interest of the local women in the plans for the emancipation of women in the East, it augurs well for the successful culmination of the plans of the Colorado Springs conference."

"Wasting Time," Says Democratic Paper

The day after Mrs. Thompson's arrival in Grand Junction, the *Daily Sentinel*, a Democratic paper, under an editorial praising Mr. Taylor, printed the following solemn warning:

"If ever a woman wasted her time, then the organizer of the so-called Woman's Party, who is coming here to attack Congressman Taylor and to try to line up votes against him, is that woman. A cold reception, a fruitless visit and a thankless interference will be her lot in Grand Junction."

Mrs. Thompson scribbled on the clipping, "But I got a magnificent welcome."

"Inspecting Powder and Shot"

"The Woman's Party," says the *Boise Capital News* of August 12, "although the newest of political parties, having been organized in Chicago in June, has seized time by the forelock and has sent two representatives to Idaho to stay until after the fall elections. Mrs. Albert C. Muhse and Miss Jane Pincus, of New York



Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson

Who Has Taken the Stump Against Congressman Taylor

City, are now in Boise, and this morning were poring over a map of Idaho, going over the field, looking to their forces, inspecting their powder and shot, planning where to launch their heaviest attacks.

"An enthusiastic group of Boise women filled to overflowing the blue room at the Owyhee hotel to welcome the two representatives of the Woman's Party, who have come to Idaho to work for the federal suffrage amendment. Mrs. Frederick Walker was in the chair when the meeting opened and introduced Mrs. Albert C. Muhse and Jane Pincus as the first speakers."

After Mrs. Muhse had spoken on the need of federal action on the question and Miss Pincus had told the record of the Democratic party on suffrage, many Idaho women gave their endorsement of the work of the two organizers and made very effective pleas for co-operation on the part of their fellow suffragists.

The meeting organized itself into a convention and proceeded to re-elect the members of the state committee who have been serving for about a year. No change was made in the personnel of the committee. The constitution of the Woman's Party was adopted as a whole.

Fifteen Woman's Party Meetings in Illinois

Miss Sara C. Grant writes from Illinois a report of fifteen meetings held last week. "One of these meetings," she writes, "was a noon-hour talk to the women employees of one of the large manufacturers here. The girls brought their lunches and ate them while I spoke. They sent a telegram to the President urging favorable action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment, as have all the women's meetings I have attended."

Miss Grant was invited by the Republican state committee to speak at the ceremonies attending a flag-raising in honor of Governor Hughes and former Vice-President Fairbanks. She says, "The chairman of the meeting strongly endorsed the federal amendment and the great crowd was most interested and sympathetic."

Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye, who is one of the organizers assigned to Illinois, has confined her activities so far to Chicago, where she has been giving most successful "chalk talks" at the Chicago headquarters on Friday evenings. She will begin a tour of the state next week and expects to speak in every congressional district before she returns to Chicago. She writes that a number of prominent Chicago women signed Woman's Party pledges last week.

Twelve hundred people were addressed at Columbus, Kansas, by Miss Kathleen Taylor on Wednesday of last week. The organization which invited her to speak before them, "The Old Home Settlers," paid all the expenses of her trip and entertainment in Columbus.

Woman's Party Members to Receive Hughes

The clippings and news from Nevada show a most vigorous growth of sentiment in that state for federal action on woman suffrage. At a convention held by Washoe county members to perfect the county organization, Mrs. William Kent, of California, was the chief speaker. The national Republican committeeman for Nevada, Mr. Herbert Humphrey, had appointed Mrs. Jennie Logan, chairman of the Washoe County branch of the Woman's Party, to select eighteen women from the state who would co-operate with the men of Nevada in entertaining Governor Hughes when he stopped at Reno, August 23. Mr. Humphrey said he made this appointment because of Mrs. Logan's official position as county chairman of the Woman's Party, which, as a non-partisan political group, could fitly express the appreciation of the suffragists of the state to Mr. Hughes for his endorsement of the federal amendment.

Mrs. Logan's committee of eighteen was appointed at this convention, and a demonstration in honor of the Republican nominee arranged.

Denver Headquarters Opened

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles sent a program of meetings in Denver which she will address during the week. The program included sixteen meetings to be crowded into the short space of six days. Campaign headquarters on Seventeenth Street, opposite the Brown Palace Hotel, were to be opened on Friday with appropriate ceremonies. Mrs. Hilles spoke before the state Federation of Labor in Colorado Springs and before a great crowd at Manitou on "Oklahoma day."

Treasurer's Report

Contributions toward \$200,000 Fund
for Securing the Passage of
the Federal Suffrage
Amendment

List of Contributions from August 14
through August 21, 1916

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Miss Josephine C. Locke.	\$5.00
Miss Mary Dean Powell..	2.00
Mrs. W. M. Ritter.....	25.00
Miss Fanny T. Cochran..	100.00
Miss Florence Sanville...	15.00
Miss Louise Lewis	100.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	100.00
Mrs. William E. Atwood .	1.00
Miss Eleanor Brannan ...	10.00
Mrs. Lillian Kerr	25.00
Miss Pauline E. Spencer..	5.00
Mrs. Alice B. Taylor....	100.00
Mrs. C. B. Kuntz.....	25.00
Mrs. O. H. Shoup.....	5.00
Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Swan	5.00
Miss Rose Winslow	15.00
Miss Clara M. Hill.....	2.00
Mrs. Richard Wainwright	15.00
Mrs. S. L. Eisendrath	5.00
Women's Political Union,	
Troy, N. Y.	1.20
Miss S. P. Davis	4.00
Miss May Audobon Post..	2.00
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer....	600.00
Miss Charlotte Hunter ...	1.00
Mr. G. H. France	10.00
Mrs. J. L. Macomber.....	1.00
Mrs. F. M. Hubbell.....	25.00
Anonymous	1.00
L. T.	10.00
Miss S. Ada Flatman....	25.00
Miss Florence Sterling...	5.00
Miss Florence Bellar	1.00
Dr. Margaret Long.....	50.00
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thomp-	
son	1.00
Mrs. Leonard Curtis....	5.00
Mrs. Francis D. Smith...	25.00
Mrs. S. E. Solly	10.00
Miss C. E. Carlisle	2.00
Mrs. Berne Hopkins	10.00
Mrs. Foster Dickerman ..	5.00
Mrs. Katherine Mayhew...	10.00
Mrs. Susie H. B. Gray...	5.00
Miss M. A. Spicer.....	1.00
Mrs. B. S. Kaufman.....	1.75
Miss Margaret Gaspard..	7.25
New London Equal Fran-	
chise League	8.00
Mrs. Louis Witt	2.50
Miss Mary H. Maynard..	5.00
Miss Helen Louise May-	
nard	5.00
Mrs. S. P. Scott.....	2.60
Mrs. C. E. Hull.....	1.00
Miss Ella Riegel	40.00
Dr. Caroline E. Spencer..	5.00
Mrs. Charles J. Wright ..	1.00
Mr. Shippen Lewis	20.00
Suffrage Tea	15.00

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:

Mrs. W. T. Burch.....	15.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis..	25.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Kent....	275.00
Mrs. Ella Rush Murray.	25.00
Mrs. Arthur Ramsay..	25.00

Miss Lucy Burns	5.00
Miss Aline Solomons...	2.00
Mrs. Dana Durand....	10.00
Mrs. John Stuart Coonley	5.00

Collection	40.19
Membership fees	23.05
Sale of tickets	11.25

Total	\$1,945.79
Previously acknowledged	
in THE SUFFRAGIST	144,825.13

National Headquarters Receipts:

Total collected by National	
Headquarters through Au-	
gust 21, 1916	\$146,770.92

Total collected by the	
Branches through Au-	
gust 21, 1916	16,284.52

Grand total	\$163,055.44
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Eastern Activity Centered in New Jersey

PLANS have been completed for the mass meeting to be held in the drawing room of the Steel Pier at Atlantic City on August 27.

In the absence of Mrs. Boyle, the second district chairman, arrangements for this affair are in the hands of Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, circulation manager of THE SUFFRAGIST. The speakers will be Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Allen McCurdy, Mrs. Burch, and Mrs. Hopkins. An address of welcome will be delivered by Representative Isaac Bacharach.

On a recent visit to Fisher's Island, New York, Mrs. Hopkins, chairman of the New Jersey branch, found one of her district chairmen, Mrs. Morris M. Mead, who is spending the summer at the Island, busily engaged in securing subscribers to THE SUFFRAGIST.

Upon Mrs. Hopkins' arrival, Mrs. Mead at once gained the permission of the proprietress of the Munnatawket Hotel to hold a meeting in the parlor on Monday morning, July 31. This gave Mrs. Hopkins an opportunity to make her first "after-breakfast" speech. About fifty people came to the meeting, and many joined the Congressional Union.

On August 3, a most successful parlor meeting was held at the home of Mrs. R. M. Laird at Belmar. Mrs. Laird has been a most ardent worker for the Union in Newark, where she lives in winter.

Great interest in the Woman's Party was aroused along the New Jersey coast during the past two weeks.

An able committee headed by Mrs. R. M. Laird, of Newark and Belmar, arranged meetings at the Hotel Ormond, Asbury Park; the Hotel Columbia, Belmar; and at Seaholme and Spring Lake.

Mrs. E. J. Doty, of Asbury Park, one of our new members, is the owner of the Ormond, and did all in her power to make the meeting there a success. The parlor where the speaking was done was prettily decorated in the colors and over the front door a banner waved all day, with the words in large letters, "Votes for Women." Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins was the speaker.

Mrs. F. H. Williams, through whose courtesy the Spring Lake meeting was arranged, is also a new and enthusiastic member.

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5,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

AUGUST 13 THROUGH AUGUST 19

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions received.)

Mrs. Nina E. Allender.....	1
Miss Alice Henkle	3
Mrs. William Upton Watson	1
Miss Mabel Vernon	4
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall	1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.....	5
Miss Louise M. Garnett.....	1
Mrs. Alfred Doten	1
Miss S. C. Grant	1
Miss Susie Bush	3
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	6
Mrs. Ella St. Clair Thompson	1
Miss Gertrude Lynde Crocker	1
Miss Theodosia Hadley	1
Miss S. Ada Flatman.....	1
Mrs. Edna S. Latimer.....	1
Miss Elsie M. Hill	4
Miss B. Robbins	4
Miss Vivian Pierce	9
Miss Jessie Anthony	2
Mrs. Henry S. Gibson	2

Total 53

Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST 3,562

Total through August 19th secured by members 3,615

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